

WAY, Exchange st. d19

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1834.

A Letter from Washington, speaking of Mr. Shepley's speech in support of the bill to make compensation for French spoliation, says that "he supported it with great ability, and manifested a very thorough acquaintance with the subject and with the foreign relations of the country, from the period of the Revolution down to the present time. This question is a most important one to the mercantile classes of our country."

"I think it proper here to say, that I consider Mr. Shepley one of the very soundest and most useful men in the Senate. His assiduity and devotion to his duty, as a member of the committee on Revolutionary Claims, at the last session, have been but little noticed heretofore, although the majority in the Senate have not been forgetful of it. Mr. Shepley and Mr. Hill were both useful members of that committee; and the former, especially, it will be recollected, took a decided and successful stand against a class of claims, which, had they been sustained, might have abstracted at least half a million from the Treasury—I mean the claims of the members of Gibson's Virginia regiment, for commutation. Mr. Shepley made an able report against these claims, in which he showed that the frequent allowance of them before by Congress was no more than a fraud upon the Treasury. But how has this important service to the country been compensated? Mr. Tyler, white-washer-general of the Bank, has, from time to time, been the agent for pressing through Congress a vast number of these claims, amounting to many thousand dollars, ninety-nine in a hundred of which, no one doubts, have been paid, although the vouchers have been lost or burnt, and of course the stand taken by Mr. Shepley against them and his interests in this matter, was most annoying to Mr. Tyler, and not to be forgotten. Accordingly, as honest, useful men are not wanted by the majority of the Senate, Mr. Shepley and Mr. Hill were unpacked from the committee on Revolutionary Claims, and Messrs Moore, Smith, White, Frelinghuysen and Leigh were packed upon it. Of course Mr. Leigh will be expected to bring up in the rear what has been lost by the stand heretofore taken by Mr. Shepley. These claims will no doubt be revived and re-pressed, but with what success with the present committee remains to be seen."

Fanny's Journal.—The following extract from a portion of a suppressed Journal, will be read with interest, as it relates to this city—the distinguished authoress has many friends here.

"Here I am at last, in the city of Boston—and here I expect to see the best specimen of American manners, taste and literature. I have called this place the *empirium* of literature, but I suspect he thought it before he died, the *empirium* of brick bats and shillaloes; for, poor fellow, they came near breaking his head because he refused to play before them one night. This is the place where the *Rebellion* commenced in old King George the Third's time, but notwithstanding that, they appear to be a peaceable set of folks, and look and act more like the English than those of any other place I have been in. I was at a party last evening given by a widow lady, one of the leaders of the *ton*—the rooms were crowded and the chatter deafening—the company divided itself into parcels of about the number of a corporal's guard, and busily engaged discussing the floating gossip of the day. The ladies appeared much better than the gentlemen—the latter had an awkward gossling air and look that would have shamed *Robin Roushead*,—they stare at a body like graven images, and with about as much appearance of life and intelligence. I did not discover an agreeable and graceful one among them—they talked but little; but, poor fellows, they were not much to blame for that, for most of them had their hair curled so tight they could not shut their mouths.—Creams, cakes, wine, &c. were the refreshments, and standing and sitting the amusements. The hostess was the Lion and Lioness of the night, and was in truth the "best quill in the bunch." * * * They talk a great deal about their libraries and their learned men and their rich men, and their great men, in B.—the latter appear to be a distinct class from the former—but one thing I will allow them, viz: a "great" and good hotel, for I have experienced its comforts—it is called the *Tremont House*—as the city was originally called *Tri-Mountain*, from its having been built upon three hills. * * * Notwithstanding the boast about the literature of Boston, I have not yet discovered any very evident signs of it. Their literary publications, so far as I have met with them, are common-place, and their daily publications are like the journals in every city all over the world—good, bad, and indifferent. Politics appear to engross their attention, principally—the *Whigs*, as they call themselves here, but whose principles are those of the *Tories* in England, compose by far the largest portion of the inhabitants, who discover their goodness by extolling everything English, and condemning everything American—there are many loyal subjects here, among the *Rebellion*. None of them here know anything about the drama, although some of the wisecracks thought that they could discover defects in father's *Hamlet*! * * * The drives about this place are very agreeable, and the horses well broke. I ride every pleasant day upon horseback, generally accompanied by Mr. —, who came with us from P. The Boston ladies have not rode much, heretofore, in this manner, but I have revived the fashion and it is rapidly coming into vogue among them again. I had heard of Yankee curiosity, but never saw a proof of its extent before to-day—there were not less than two hundred men, women and children gathered round the door of my hotel to see me mount my horse and start upon a short ride—I should think that the *natives* never saw a woman, nor a horse, before in all their born days, and I dare say many of them never did. * * * The roads are not equal to the roads in England, but are passable for a new country. Mr. — called upon me this morning—he is a widower and wears a wig, yet I am told is a great gallant—his conversation evinced refinement and information equal to that of any position in Europe—he commenced by telling me that "actresses were not thought much on," generally, but that the family with which I was allied was known to be above the common run and therefore I should be well treated, probably, by some of the richest folks in Boston, who were very particular who they admitted into their houses. He asked how I left my Aunt, meaning Mrs. Siddons, not having yet heard of her death—I was so provoked at his stupidity that I did not undeceive him, and replied, "very well." I learned afterwards, however, and perhaps I ought to mention it in justice to him, that the inquiry in this country of "How is your Aunt?" is the common salutation of civility, and means "how are your friends?" or something of that kind—but this I do not think was the meaning of Mr. —."

The Tariff.—There will be no reduction of duty the coming year, under the compromise bill;—the reduction takes place biennially. On the first of January, 1836, a reduction of ten per cent. on the excess over twenty per cent. duty, on all goods, will take place.

NORFOLK BANK ROBBERY.

The Transcript of last evening contains the following interesting particulars relative to the robbery of the Norfolk Bank:—

"We have learned some facts respecting this bold and daring robbery, worth relating. It was effected by the four persons above named. Devoe is an American, and the others Englishmen. Slater, the State's evidence, first came to this city in July, 1834. While walking in Washington street, with his wife, he discovered Graves and Thorn, who he had before known in Baltimore, sitting in the bar room of the Lafayette Hotel. They afterwards met, and Devoe was introduced to the party, as the *corie* who robbed the Wheeling Bank, and the best pick in the country. Devoe soon proposed a walk to Roxbury, and the whole business was then arranged. To facilitate operations, it was necessary that Slater should take a house, which he did at South Boston, and Devoe became a boarder, and occupied the attic as a workshop. Between this time and Aug. 5th, the time of the robbery, they were constantly at work, and almost every night entered the Bank, generally going in at 11 or 12 o'clock, and leaving about 1 or 2 in the morning. Devoe and Slater were the operatives, whilst Graves and Thorn watched on the outside.—The two locks on the inner vault resisted their ingenuity for a long time, but were finally mastered, they having derived the secret of construction from a valuable lock they were permitted (being disguised as carpenters) to examine in Messrs Brooks & Co's hardware store.

They purchased copper to make keys, at Hunne-man's. Devoe also went to Salem, and had iron lever bars made, to force the doors, if necessary. Thus their operations were carried on daily and nightly, in the most systematic manner, until the night of the 5th of August, when the four entered together, for the last time, and committed the robbery. The paper money was taken by count, and the specie by weight. They were much disappointed at not finding more specie in the vault.—They had collars or straps, made of duck, to assist them in carrying it off, but they were left in the vault. They left the Bank about two o'clock, and the same morning Graves and Thorn took the stage for Providence.—To give them as much time as possible to get off, the ingenious and simple expedient of putting a ring on the pipe of the lock was used, to prevent the Cashier from readily inserting his key. Devoe and Slater carried their booty to South Boston, and the next day buried it, where it has recently been found. They sealed it up in stone jars, and one of the jars was put in an India rubber shoe, to prevent dampness.

A few days after, Devoe went to Boston to change some money, but being commencement day, and the banks closed, he was obliged to go to Charlestown, where he presented his bills at the Charlestown bank, on the counter of which was lying the proclamation of the Bank of Norfolk, offering \$3000 reward for the apprehension of the robbers, which he took up and deliberately read, whilst the teller was changing the money. As he came back, he purchased a gold watch at Willis's, in Washington street, and paid for it in Charlestown money—he then passed by the name of James Hunt.

The establishment at South Boston was then given up, and Devoe went South, and Slater boarded at the Washington Coffee House, where he was arrested.—After his arrest, he disclosed to the President and Bank Solicitor, the facts connected with the robbery, and by his description, Devoe was arrested at Baltimore.—After the trial, he acknowledged his guilt, and the truth of the testimony given by Slater and wife, and in company with the President and Solicitor of the Bank, revealed the place where his share of the money was concealed.

After the robbery, Slater says that he came over to Boston and procured a paper containing an account of the affair as then published, which he and Devoe then amused themselves with reading. Devoe, by his own confession, once robbed the Wheeling Bank, in Pennsylvania. He is probably one of the most ingenious and skilful workmen of whom our prison can now boast.—Slater is still confined in jail, detained as state's evidence against Thorn and Graves."

Coal and Wood.—A correspondent thinks that Judge Thatcher ought to have alluded to the "conspiracy" to raise the price of Wood and Coal, in his charge to the Grand Jury—he says—

"The dealers in these articles have for years associated together—held regular meetings, and each meeting, after commencement of cold weather, has resulted in raising the price of wood and coal. Thus, by a "conspiracy" of monopolizers, the poorer classes of society are taxed enormously for articles of vital importance to themselves and families. Fuel of all descriptions was never more abundant than at present; and yet coal from the Provinces, which sells for six dollars per chaldron, by the cargo, "Custom House measure," cannot be obtained of the monopolizers short of eleven and twelve dollars, by their measure." So of wood.—Eastern, which on the first of September last was sold by the cargo at four dollars and fifty or seventy-five cents, "range measure," and by the wharfingers at six dollars per cord, by the "cart," is now held at eight dollars per cord, "cart measure," and the supply from the eastward and the adjacent country has been unusually abundant. If an association of a few laboring men, to raise the price of their daily labor, to meet expenses like the above, is criminal, we would ask his honor to examine the other side of the PICTURE.

A letter to the Editor of the New Bedford Gazette, says—

"Newport, I understand, is to be deprived of the splendid hotel which Hodges of the Clinton Hotel, New York, had in contemplation, and which at one time, it was believed, intended to be got up early in the spring. The project fell in consequence of the failure of the people of Providence to subscribe the sum of five thousand dollars. New York took, as I am informed, \$15,000, and Boston \$10,000; and it only remained for Providence and Newport to make up the deficiency, \$10,000. Newport took the \$5,000, but Providence declined, and the project for the moment was abandoned."

Pt.—The first side of our paper having been knocked into pi on Sunday morning, we have a plenty on hand, not only for Christmas, but New Year's Day too.

Ruiz, one of the Pirates, still remains deranged—a perfect picture of wretchedness.

The Fashionable World.—Every season brings some new invention of luxury to empty the purses of our rich noblesse. Certainly our wealthy citizens cannot be accused of niggardliness; for if money be the prize we are all contending for, no one can say that we are a hoarding miserly people—rather ought we to call ourselves ostentatious, bordering on the extravagance of oriental customs. It is now the usage, we learn, among the *haute monde* of the more opulent, when a young lady is led to the hymenal altar, for the bridegroom to present her with some most magnificent and costly *cadeau*—an Etruscan vase, for example, of pure gold, while the kind aunts, relatives, and fond parents, prior to the separation of the beloved child from her father's mansion, add also each of them their respective tribute or memento, in commemoration of the event, which forms so notable an epoch in the life of every young lady. Thus to the original present are adjoined a thousand beautiful and costly souvenirs, among which rich Angolas from Cachemire, and brilliants, and diamonds, are not among the least insignificant. We should suppose the single sisters would generally be the most liberal in their donations, as every dazzling belle struck off the list of maidhood leaves a better opening for those unmarried.—N. Y. Star.

TRIAL OF THE CONVENT RIOTERS.

From the Report for the Morning Post.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, }
East Cambridge, Monday, Dec. 29. }

Mr. Austin, agreeably to the previous understanding, entered this morning upon the final argument against the prisoners, by a description and denunciation of their alleged offence, and the law outraged by—a crime, he remarked, that no man of reputation dares even to palliate. He observed, that a religion, which is that of more than half of christendom, and which was for more than thirteen hundred years, the sole depository of christianity, cannot be so horrible as to justify the burning of one of its institutions in the night.

In proof of the existence of a conspiracy, denied by the counsel of the prisoners, the Attorney General relied on the extent to which the intended attack was known throughout Boston and the neighboring towns; and in this connexion, he read the threatening notices, posted up before the transaction, and called the attention of the jury to a remarkable coincidence between the language of one of the notices, and a remark, uncontradicted, made by Alvah Kelly, in Ford's store, on the 4th of August,—viz. the reference to Bonaparte's suppression of convents, and the abuses exposed at the time of their suppression.—The notice thus cited, which was published in the Post, contained the animated appeal—"To arms, to arms! ye brave and free, the avenging sword unshield!"—an unlucky display of eloquence, that fell under the full weight of Mr. A.'s sarcastic criticism, as he connected it with the unprotected women and children, who were driven from their sacked and flaming home by the midnight incendiaries.

Mr. A. asked, why the crowd collected round the Convent, before the alarm of fire, if not in consequence of a previous understanding; and who were the conspirators, if not persons hostile to the institution, and in order to know those persons were we can only learn from some one who was present. The law held out inducements to confederates to betray each other—we have a statute authorising the executive to offer a reward to confederates—a law necessary to the protection of private property. The confederate knows his companions, and if the public can induce him to betray them, he knows the truth, and can tell it. This obligation to tell the truth, is the strongest that can possibly exist—he has confessed his own guilt, and it is recorded in this court, and unless he tells the whole truth, his punishment is certain, as he has not the chance of an acquittal by a trial, but must leave the stand for the jail, without any intermediate opportunity of escaping, like his accomplices, through the incredulity of a jury. Mr. A. contended that Buck had, in obedience to the imperative obligation upon him, testified truly—that he had strictly adhered to the story he had told, when, upon the spur of the moment, he volunteered to be a witness, and could not have had time to invent it. In reference to the witnesses, against Buck's character, Mr. A. alluded to the testimony of one who called himself a "merchant," but after a series of queries in the cross-examination, doggedly admitted that he was a "pedlar;" and "a pedlar (said he) who calls himself a merchant, would at any time make mountains out of molehills." Buck's attempt to break jail had been paraded before the jury, as a proof of his prior falsehood; but he only walked out of the jail door, that was left open, which he was perfectly right in so doing. It was the Sheriff's business to keep him; and it was Buck's business not to be kept.

The case of Kelly was first taken up by Mr. A., who argued that his "family witnesses" contradicted each other, and after all left loop holes enough in their statement sufficient to admit of Kelly's being present at the ring—they were contradicted by Sisson and Bird, who spoke to him outside of his house, and their testimony cuts up entirely the *alibi*. With respect to the procuring of fire from Kelly's house, Buck was confirmed by the inexorable fact, that the rioters would inevitably go to the nearest house for it. Miller saw the man pass round by Kelly's house, and in a few minutes return with the fire. The testimony of Mrs. Stevens and her daughter, if they were not mistaken as to the particular spot where they saw the fire, only proves that more than one individual went for fire. Buck says Kelly gave the rioters liberty to build the bonfire on his land, and Barrett swears he heard a man, whom he does not know, say—"I let them through my land." The summons spoken of by him as sent to Alvah Kelly, is also confirmed by David Kelly, who admits that at least one of the inmates of the house obeyed the summons. In concluding his remarks about Buck, Mr. A. said—he never knew in the course of his reading or experience in criminal trials, an accessory to stand his ground so fairly, perfectly, and irretrievably, as Henry Buck, and that the pledge extended to him should be redeemed; "and, (continued Mr. A.) by God's blessing, with my power, he goes free from that bar."

Mr. A. in commenting on the testimony of Col. Gerry, who says he saw Kelly in the ring, said that if Kelly was not the man, his friends could tell who the man was, as they were there and could tell all about it.—The bonfire being on his land, without his opposition, or objection, is a proof of his consent, and the suggestion of one of the rioters not to use his fence, because he had consented to have the fire on his land, is a strong confirmation of Buck; still further confirmed by the additional circumstance, that they went farther for fuel.—The testimony of Bird and Sisson also proved "that he was out of his house and saw what was going on. His going to bed is a proof that he designed to keep out of the way; for no man would retire, surrounded by such circumstances as were then in existence, without a design. His house was the very nearest to the scene of destruction. Mr. A. dismissed the evidence in favor of Kelly, by the remark that those who were wicked enough to form the conspiracy against the Convent, were also wicked enough to enter into a conspiracy to make evidence.

In relation to Marcy's admission, that he had been all through the building, that it was for him to prove that he was honestly and guiltlessly there; that he was seen by witnesses, not attacked by the prisoners' counsel, to jump from the fence, rush with the others, into the Lodge, and when the books are thrown out, joins in the mock auction; he runs away by direction of his mother, and escapes to New Bedford, by the unusual route of Dorchester, and when he arrives there he assumes a false name. The Attorney General here expressed his regret that Marcy did not escape on the whaling voyage, on which he could have suffered all the penalty, without the disgrace of a sentence to the state prison.

Parker is shown to you, gentlemen of the jury, to have known that an attack on the Convent was contemplated; that he was seen on the ground in the dress and with the implement—a long pole—of a rioter, and consenting by his actions—throwing stones—to the riot; and the rule of law is, that any one present, who consent by word or deed, is guilty.

The evidence against the other prisoners having been disposed of by Mr. A. he desired an adjournment for a few minutes, after which he proceeded to argue the evidence against Mr. Pond.

Mr. A. commenced by saying, that if an enemy to the Convent be found at the scene, the natural presumption is that he is there with hostile intentions. Now that Pond is such an enemy, is proved by three witnesses—and that he was in the habit of using insulting and defamatory language against the Convent, and the Catholic religion. He asked Conant if the Convent was to be mobbed that night, if he would go; and his asking him to go and see what was to be done that night, are proofs, that he was aware of the conspiracy afloat; and by a strange coincidence they are both over there before the alarm of fire is raised; they both were there without occasion, and had no duty to perform, which should lead them there.

Mr. A. here paid a handsome compliment to No 13—"a worthy man than Capt Quinn," said he, "nor a better company does not exist in Boston; but an attempt was made to make tools of them, and this fact is the key to the whole transaction." The bonfire was kindled, which would bring out good men with their engines to put out the fire, and it was known that bad men would also come at the signal, with the same engines, to aid in the destruction agreed upon. When Hunnewell told one of the companies, that it was nothing but a bonfire, some one exclaimed, with great profanity, that it would not end in a bonfire; and when No 13 arrived, the exclamation was—"Here comes 13, and now we shall go it." At this moment we have two men—Pond and Conant—acting a part apparently allotted to them in the preconcerted arrangement.

The burden is on Pond to show that his presence there was lawful; he is a man possessing weight of character, and adding, by his presence, to the encouragement of the crime. Before No 13 came up, Wiley heard him say—"Let us see if we cannot get some engine company to go up there?" Why should Pond want an engine to go up to the convent, when there was no fire there? Then comes No 13 with her own honest men, and a crowd gathers round and run her up; the plan was for the rioters to seize upon this engine, and make her the scape goat of the transaction, and Pond was one of them that thus seized upon her. Why, but in furtherance of the design of the incendiaries, did he go up? Without any honest object did Prescott P. Pond go up—without any possible honest object.

But it is said that Pond came down with the engine, but how would it have done for him to have remained at the Convent? It is the great villains that set little villains on—that use such tools as Buck and Marcy—Pond no more dared to go into that building, than he would have dared to proclaim that he did so in state street—he was too well known—too prominent to hope to escape detection, if he had. Such a man as he works with his head, and uses the hands of others. He plays a different part in the drama—on the stage, it is not every one that plays Hamlet,—there are scene-shifters, waiters, property-men, and also managers. With great regard to his safety, he came down, and what happens next?

He is heard to exclaim "Off badges," by two witnesses: one of the witnesses says to him, "take care, and not get into difficulty." Mr. Robinson is induced to give Mr. Pond this caution, because he perceived in Mr. Pond's manner and remarks cause to apprehend that he might do something that would get him into difficulty. Brintall heard him say, "Off badges, and every man to his duty," and if Mr. B. cannot be believed in a court of justice, there is an end to all confidence in human testimony, and no man ought ever to expect to be believed. Why should Pond say "Off badges?" Why should he meddle with Capt Quinn's engine and men? To whom did he give that order? To Capt Quinn's men? No! It was given to those men that Capt Q. did not command; but whom Pond, as a volunteer captain, did command,—such men as Wilbur, Marcy, and a hundred others! And what was the duty requiring the concealment of taking off badges, but the attack on the Convent.

Gentlemen, I ask, whether he who sets the bull dog on, or the bull dog, is to be punished for the bite.—Give me the men that set the mere machines in operation, and I will give up a hundred of such marauders as are now at the bar. Conant, who was in company with Pond, knew all the circumstances about the bonfire, and Pond must have learnt it from him. Then we have the testimony of Spear, who heard Pond confess—"All I ever did, was to say off badges, and go ahead"—the expression, though differing in terms, contains precisely the same idea, as "off badges, and every man to his duty." He gives not the slightest reason for believing that he had an honest intention for being there.

I put him to you, gentlemen, as having a knowledge of the intended crime prior to its commission; as having a hostile feeling to the institution and its religion; as being at the scene early, before any alarm of fire was given; as being there soon enough to learn the nature and object of the scheme on foot; as proposing to get an engine; as going up with the engine, and joining them in the general scheme, and afterwards using encouraging language, going with the crowd, urging them on, and never giving a satisfactory account of himself.

Mr. Austin concluded his argument about half past 2, and the prisoners having all declared that they themselves had nothing to offer in addition to what their counsel had advanced in their defence, Judge Morton proceeded to deliver the Charge of the Court to the Jury. He cautioned the jury not to permit their indignation against the crime to extend to the prisoners, and instructed them in the most solemn terms to divest themselves of every suggestion or influence, from all sources, except the evidence before them.

Judge Morton entered upon an examination of the evidence by remarking that Kelly's hostility to the Catholic religion in general, and to the Convent in particular, was proved by three witnesses, and a jury would therefore require less proof to convict him, than if he was a Catholic, or a friend to the Convent. Judge Morton laid it down, that Buck was to be believed, if he was generally corroborated, and that it was not necessary that he should be corroborated in every circumstance, as in that case, admitting him to become a witness would be useless, as the government could succeed without him.

Judge Morton then went at length into Buck's testimony so far as it related to Kelly, and pointed out some of the various instances in which he was corroborated, and, after concluding the review of Kelly's case, the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning, when his honor will proceed to consider the cases of Parker, Pond and Marcy.

Fire at Lowell.—We have just learned by a gentleman from Lowell, that the fire in that place on Sunday afternoon, was in the Reed Manufactory, at Massac Falls. The engines on arriving at the fire, were frozen up, and rendered useless—or at least till the building was nearly consumed. Damage about \$2,000, no insurance.

There was an alarm of fire in Lowell about two o'clock this (yesterday) morning, when a dwelling house in Merrimack street was discovered to be on fire. It was extinguished, however, with but trifling damage.—Trans.

A Dream Interpreted by Contraries.—One of the noblest, bravest, and most spirited characters, that history can boast, belong to the Irish family of Ormond. Between one of these, the Earl of Ormond, and Lord Leicester, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, there existed a state of enmity, and Leicester attempted the assassination of Ormond, by means of a hired cut-throat. The following anecdote, related by Mrs. Jameson, is characteristic.—The Earl of Ormond, coming one day to court, met Lord Leicester in the ante-chamber: after the usual salutations, "My Lord," said Leicester, insolently, "I dreamed of you last night!" "Indeed!" replied Ormond, "what could your lordship dream of me?" "I dreamed that I gave you a box on the ear," "Dreams are interpreted by contraries," replied the high-spirited Irishman, and instantly lent him a cuff on the ear, which made the favorite stagger; and for this he was committed to the tower by Elizabeth.—N. Y. Trans.

Ingratitude.—An old gentleman named James Calverley, residing at 39 Madison street, on going home late a few nights since, found a man named Dennis Sullivan, laying on his stoop nearly frozen to death.—Instead of sending him to the Alms House or the Watch House, as is mostly done, Mr. C. charitably took him into the house, gave him food and shelter; sent for a doctor who attended him two days—he recovered—his benefactor clothed him—he took his leave on Tuesday, and the same night broke into the house—broke open several closets and a chest, and stole a large amount of money and some family trinkets. He left his handkerchief behind, by which he was detected, and yesterday he was taken and committed for trial.—N. Y. Trans.

Shaving the Queen.—Until the time of the Restoration, no woman appeared on the stage, all the female parts being acted by men. Before this time, it once happened that Charles II. being at the theatre, and expressing some impatience that the play did not immediately begin, Sir William D'Avenant came forward and apologized in these words—"Please your majesty, they are shaving the queen."—Ibid.

A Chance for Life.—A faggot man carrying a load by accident brushed against a doctor. The doctor was very angry, and was going to beat him with his fist.—"Pray don't use your precious hand, good sir; I like me and welcome." The bystanders asked him what he meant. Says the woodman, "If he kicks me with his foot, I shall recover—but if I once come under his hands, it will be all over with me."

Battle of the Thompsonians and regular bred Physicians.—A contest or discussion bordering on the ludicrous, has been held before the Baltimore Lyceum, between these two orders of practitioners, which terminated in the defeat of the Thompsonians, by an immense majority—147 votes against 71—neither party being permitted by the audience to vote.—N. Y. Star.

A handsome balloon ascension was made by Mr. Kirby, at Cincinnati, on the 15th inst. He was out of sight in a few minutes, and was carried to a distance of thirty-three miles in forty-five minutes, when he effected a safe landing.

We understand that Gov. Eaton reached Pensacola, with his family, on the 1st inst.—Globe.

Eighth of January.—Arrangements have been made by the Democratic Republican Young Men of this town, to notice the glorious victory of New Orleans, by a supper, at the Eagle Hotel, on the evening of that day. Tickets may be had on application to either of the undersigned Committee of Arrangements for that occasion.

John Colburn, Osgood Hoyt,
Joseph F. Boyd, James R. Turner,
John Wright, Selden Crockett,
Phineas J. Stone, Solomon Parsons,
Alia D. Pattee, A. W. Whitteage,
Ella Burbank, Cyrus Pattee,
Charlestown, Dec. 27th, 1834.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A meeting of the subscribers to the New Episcopal Church, in the western part of the city, will be held at the School House in Dene street, (lower room), TOMORROW EVENING, at half past seven o'clock.

Nearly two thirds of the estimated cost of the Land and Building, has been already subscribed, and any persons who may be disposed to aid towards completing the Building Fund, or who feel interested in the success of the undertaking, are invited to attend this meeting. istc d30

TRADES UNION LECTURES.—The fifth of the course will be delivered at Boylston Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. J. Pierpont. Subject—Phrenology. Tickets can be had at the door at 10 cents each admitting a Gentleman and Lady. d30

MASS. CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.—Lecture TOMORROW EVENING, by Dr. Jackson T. Jackson. Subject—Geology. d30

BOSTON SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—The Lectures before the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, will commence at the Masonic Temple, on Thursday, 30th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The managers having found that the method pursued for the last two years of having a connected series of lectures on some interesting subject, instead of disconnected lectures by different individuals, has met the approbation of the Society, have adopted the same method for the ensuing season. And they have great satisfaction in stating that the course will commence with a series of lectures by the Hon. Calcl. Cushing, on "The Civilization and Social State of Modern Christendom"—embracing the Government, Religion, Moral Culture, Science, Literature, Art, Social Distinctions, Industry, Property, Crime, Military Relations and Manners, of the civilized nations of Europe and America.

The further arrangements will be hereafter announced. istc d30

WILLIAM GRAY, Rec. Sec. istc d30

STEAMBOAT BANGOR.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Steamboat Bangor, for the choice of Directors, will be held on the first Monday of January next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Exchange Coffee House, in Boston. JAMES HAUGHTON, Clerk. d20

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY, QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE. d16

PENSION BLANKS.—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY for Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 1832, may be had at this office. sept 25

MARRIED.—In this city, on Thursday evening, by Rev Dr Jenks, Judson N. Farrar to Mary Ann Whitney.

In Duxbury, 25d inst, by Rev Mr Lapham, Thomas Winsor, of Boston, to Miss Susan, daughter of Martin Winsor Esq. of Duxbury.

In New York, Thomas Grozier, of that place, to Mary Shattuck, of Charlestown.

DIED.—In this city, on Sunday evening, Gilbert T. Farnham, 24.

In this city, on Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, Sarah, wife of Marshal Keith, 69.

In Charlestown, John Warren, a native of Halifax, N. S.

In Quincy, Joseph Power, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Hardwick, 1 year.

In Newwich, Ct, 18th inst, Rev Joseph Strong, D. D, 81.—Senior Pastor of the First Church in that place.

SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—DECEMBER 26, 1834.

ARRIVED.—Sch Crescent, Roderick, New York, for Portland, put in for a harbor.

CLEARED.—Barks "Highlander, Foster, Matanzas, J V Bacon; Jane, Green, Mansanilla, L N French.

From Topliff's Correspondent.

HOLMES HOLE. Dec 27.—D. A. Rumber, Richmond, and Cuyet, Fredericksburg, for Boston.

28th.—Sailed all the vessels in port.

In port at New Orleans on the 16th inst, 104 ships and barks—59 brigs. At Mobile 13th, 16 ships, 6 barks and 14 brigs.

At 1 of France, Aug 9, Liberty, Davis, for Calcutta few ds.

SPOKEN.—8th inst, off Tortugas, ship Brunette, Falce, New Orleans, for France.

